



J. H. LEATHERMAN, Editor.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 25, 1851.

We are authorized to announce, Hon. John I. Gilman as a candidate for the office of Chancellor, at the ensuing election.

The Southern Rights Association will hold its next meeting at Fort Adams, on the 3d Saturday in April. The Hon. T. Jones Stewart will deliver an address. Col. R. A. Stewart, of Louisiana, was invited to attend on the occasion, and reply, which he accepted. Our Fort Adams friends have a high treat ahead. Let every body attend.

The steamers Brilliant and E. D. White, certainly have a noble set of officers. Every week we receive packages, with their stamps upon them. It is to be hoped that the excellent boats will be liberally patronized by the good people of this region.

DEATH BY FIRE.—We are informed that a negro girl, a house servant, belonging to Capt. Tigner, near this place, accidentally set her clothes on fire with a lighted candle, on Saturday night last, and was so badly burned that she died immediately.

THE FACTORY.—We made a brief visit to the Wilkinson Factory on Thursday, and we were delighted to learn of the promising prospects of the establishment. The looms have not yet been started, but the spindles are busy at work. The South has advantages far superior to the North in manufacturing, and we will eventually be a formidable competitor. Lowells and other cotton goods can, of course, be manufactured much cheaper where the cotton is grown, than where freight bills, commissions and storage taxes have to be paid upon it. May success attend the enterprise.

Col. R. A. Stewart stated at Mt. Pleasant, on Saturday, that it would afford him pleasure, if agreeable to his political friends in and about Woodville, to deliver an address on the Thursday before the 3d Saturday in April next. He proposed to Col. Gordon to meet him at that time, which was accepted, should the people honor him with an audience. Col. S. will visit here on that day, en route for Fort Adams. It is to be hoped his friends will give him a show. The Union Association of Wilkinson county will of course call a meeting of the Association on that day, and give the gallant Louisiana Colonel a chance to convert and change the Southern Rights men of Wilkinson county from the error of their ways, and make them good submissionists. The Southern Rights men are therefore, of course, expected to attend on the above occasion.

COUNTRY PAPERS.—Do our planting friends ever think of the fact, that they are indebted to the "country papers." for the high price they received for their last crop? While many "city papers," and nearly all American correspondents of English Journals, declared that the crop of 1850 would be large, the country papers, printed in the cotton regions, unanimously insisted that the crop would be short. If there had been no correction of the reports of the city papers and letter-writers, instead of receiving 12 1/2 and 13 1/2 cents for cotton, the planters who were forced to hurry their crops to market, to meet debts, would have received but 9 or 10 cents. This is a fact which we wish cotton planters to notice, and place to the credit of country papers. It is true, our columns generally are not as large and numerous as our city contemporaries, but the advantage of position should induce planters to support their country papers. We shall keep a faithful record in the Republican of the condition of the crop this year, and we would advise all who want correct information in this respect, to subscribe at once. The telegraph has placed news near our doors it is to the city establishments, and it is our intention to continue as we have begun, to publish the very latest intelligence. We have an agent in New Orleans who regularly telegraphs to us every Monday evening at 6 o'clock, this being the latest hour we can withhold our paper from the country mails.

CREVASSES.—From all accounts it appears that our friends on the river are to be deluged again. Several crevasses have already occurred, producing great damages. The Crescent announces that a crevasse is every moment expected, five miles above New Orleans, on the opposite bank, and the levee at Ibouet Care, if not already broken, must soon give way. The river continues to rise.

Hon. George McDuffie died at his residence in South Carolina, on the 13th inst. For thirty years Mr. McDuffie has been acknowledged as one of the leading statesmen in America.

Meeting at the Brick Church.

We assure the friends of Southern Rights, throughout the State, that old Wilkinson has let spirit up, and will speak in tones of thunder against longer submission to Northern aggression, in November next. Our Association holds monthly meetings, which are being attended with the happiest results.

On Saturday last, we had the pleasure of meeting over two hundred of our fellow-citizens at the Brick Church, near Mount Pleasant, where they had met to listen to an address from Col. G. H. Gordon. A more respectable meeting, in point of number and intelligence, has not lately occurred in the county.

The Hon. T. J. Stewart, Vice-President of the Association, called the meeting to order, at an early hour, and announced that, as the object of the Society was Truth and free discussion, if any one present wished to reply to Col. Gordon, he would be heard with pleasure. Col. R. A. Stewart stated that he would be glad to reply to Col. Gordon, if he found, after the Colonel concluded, he had taken grounds from which he differed. The person did not desire to speak; but if Col. Gordon did not talk to suit him, he would be after him with a "sharp stick." The time, etc., that each speaker should occupy was agreed upon, reserving a reply to the person, by Col. T. J. Stewart, after dinner.

To attempt a report of the speaking, would be absolutely useless. Having no convenience to "take notes," and the speakers having travelled over so much ground, it would be injustice to them, were we to try a report. We shall, therefore, only give an outline of the principal points.

Col. Gordon was glad that Col. Stewart had consented to reply to him; he had known the gallant Colonel a number of years ago, when he was one of the most indefatigable Southern rights men in the State; and it would be interesting to learn by what cause he had got to trailing after his old political chums with "sharp sticks." He assured the audience that he had appeared to plead the cause of the Constitution, and the rights of the South, and pledged himself to sustain every position he assumed, by the most incontestible proofs. He then proceeded to discuss and explain the relative position of the State and the Federal Government, and to establish the fact that Congress can exercise no power that is not expressly delegated to it by the States. In the Articles of Confederation, and in the Constitution "for a more perfect Union," the States, so far from disfranchising themselves of their sovereignty, expressly reserved to their own control, all matters, that were not absolutely necessary to be delegated to the Federal Government as a general agent of all the States. He proceeded to trace the history of the aggressive measures of Congress. It had first enacted the alien and sedition laws, by which former men could be expatriated, on the order of the President, and without trial by jury, for speaking disrespectfully of the President or of Congress. At the formation of the Constitution, all but one or two States were slave-holders, and it was at the instance of New York, then a slave-holding State, that the article was inserted in the Constitution, providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves; but in the course of time, slavery ceased to be profitable to the North, and she freed herself of it. And how did she get rid of it? Not by emancipating, but by otherwise disposing of them; that the North had engaged in manufacturing, and had continually beset Congress with petitions for protection, until she had nearly produced a dissolution of the Union; that she determined to annihilate slavery, and banded the tables of Congress with abolition appeals, until she had produced another crisis; and she has by numerical force, caused Congress to dictate the terms of admission of new States into the Union, and by this means has produced the present unhappy state of feeling throughout the country. Col. G. proceeded to discuss at length, the late compromise measures, and their bearing upon the country. The fugitive law, which was the only one at all acceptable to the South, had been nullified, in effect, in all the Northern States; fugitives had been forcibly rescued, and their owners disgracefully treated; that a bribe had been offered to Texas, by which the South was cheated of a large slice of territory, and that the falsely asserted doctrine of the *lex loci* had prevented Southerners from taking slave property to California and New Mexico; that California had been admitted as a state, in contravention to the rights of the South, and in the election of senators and their admission into seats in Congress, the constitution of the U. States was palpably violated. Under all these evils, he appealed to the meeting to determine upon some feasible plan of self-protection.

Col. R. A. Stewart followed. He did not attempt a reply to Col. Gordon's arguments. The compromise, he said, was all right, and just to the South, and that she had got all by it that she was entitled to, or had a right to ask for; that the States had no sovereignty; that by the Constitution, on the formation of the General Government, they had to (to use Mr. Stewart's own words) "tumbled" it all over to the Federal Government. He said the prohibiting of slaves from being carried into the District of Columbia as merchandise by Congress, was unquestionable, and that it was right in Congress to do it if it chose; that Congress had precisely the same right and power over slavery in the District of Columbia as the State of Mississippi had over it within her limits; and that Mississippi had in her Constitution and by her laws prohibited slaves from being brought into the State as merchandise, and if she had the right to prohibit it Congress had exactly the same right in the District of Columbia. He said that the election of the Convention in California and the formation of their Constitution were also right and proper; that every people had the inherent right to form a government for themselves; and that if the Convention was elected principally by Mexicans, English, Dutch, Sandwich Islanders, Chinese and Chilians, as stated by Col.

Gordon, it formed no just ground for complaint by the South, nor to the admission of California as a State; that Congress had no right, on her application for admission into the Union as a State, to look any further than to see whether her Constitution contained a republican form of government—if so, they were bound to admit her to matter how her constitution was formed. He said, that part of the compromise giving \$10,000,000 to Texas for relinquishing a portion of her State to the General Government, was right, if Texas chose to sell it; that the South had no right to complain for this; and that there was no probability that slavery would be prohibited in that section whenever it applied to come into the Union as a State. He said, as another part of the compromise, the South had got the Fugitive Slave law, which was ample, and all she could ask for, that although there had been some little opposition to it at the North, by negroes and a few white fanatics, the great body of the Northern people were in favor of it; that in Boston the law would be sustained; that in most other places at the North, a large majority of the people were for the law; that the President would sustain it; that all fugitive slaves which had been applied for under it had been promptly recovered, except in one or two instances; that some of the States which had passed laws prohibiting their citizens, under heavy penalties, from assisting in the recovery of fugitive slaves, had repealed said laws. [Here, Mr. Stewart being called on to name one State, he said New Jersey. Now, it is said New Jersey never passed any such law.] Mr. Stewart went on to state, that the runaway negro Shadrach Williams had been demanded from the British authorities in Canada, and had been recovered and brought back, and was now on his master's farm, or plantation, in Virginia.

AFTERNOON.

Col. T. Jones Stewart said that, upon the great and vital question which was now before the country, he entirely discarded party lines. He knew no whig or democrat in regard to it. It was a Northern and Southern question, and he went in for the just and equal rights of the South, under all circumstances, and to the last extremity, if it ever became necessary; that the constitution guaranteed to all justice and equality; that equality of rights was the greatest boast of an American freeman; that the south was amply secured in all her rights, if the constitution was fairly and justly carried into effect; and that she never claimed or desired more than that its provisions be executed in good faith. He, therefore, should rely for proof of the grounds he was about to take, on the present occasion, upon the constitution. It was his text, to which he could safely refer, at all times, for ample proof of our rights. Col. Stewart then proceeded briefly to state the relative position of the States as to the General Government. He plainly demonstrated to every one present, that the Federal Government was the mere agent or creature of the States, each acting in its separate sovereign capacity in forming it; that Congress could exercise no power except that which was expressly granted to it by the constitution, or was absolutely necessary to carry into effect the powers so granted; that the Union resulted alone from the constitution; that the constitution was the bond of our Union, and that so long as the constitution was faithfully adhered to, no one need have any fears for the safety of the Union; that the present was a struggle, upon the part of the south, to maintain the constitution in its original integrity. Col. Stewart then referred to the series of measures called the compromise, and showed that most of them were enacted not only in bad faith, and inflicted the grossest injustice upon the south, but were in violation of the true meaning and spirit of the constitution; that the manner of electing the convention in California that formed its constitution—and her admission as a State into the Union by Congress, under the circumstances, by excluding the South, who had furnished double the number of men and two-thirds of the expenses in conquering her, was an act of injustice, so palpable and gross, that he thought it must arouse the indignation of every true hearted southerner;—That the manner in which California elected two Senators to Congress and who were permitted by the Senate to take their seats in that body, was as he conceived, a clear violation of the constitution—that prohibiting the slave trade in the District of Columbia by Congress, was a violation of the true meaning and spirit of the constitution, for he had always contended, and still insists that Congress had no right, or power given it by the constitution, to exercise jurisdiction over the question of slavery, that the right of property in slaves, existed before the constitution, and the constitution was established to protect the right to property, not to destroy or abolish it.—That there were but two or three places in the constitution which refer to slavery, and they were in reference to the recovery of fugitive slaves, that foreign slaves should not be imported into the United States after 1808, and the clause allowing the slave States a representation in Congress, for three-fifths of their slaves. Col. Stewart showed that the purchase by Congress, from Texas for \$10,000,000 of a portion of her State was not only a violation of the constitution, but was no doubt, urged on by the North; to be hereafter brought into the Union as another free State. Col. Stewart replied, and plainly showed the absurdity of the statement of Col. R. A. Stewart, asserting that the purchase of Louisiana or of the republic of Texas, (both foreign governments) were exactly similar to a purchase by Congress, of a portion of one of the States composing our own Union.

Col. Stewart then referred to the fugitive slave law, and said it was all the South got by the so-called compromise, which had the semblance of justice to the South; that it was a law plainly enacted and enforced by the constitution; that Congress were bound by every principle of good faith and justice to pass it; that the South did not merely ask for it, but they had a right to demand it as a plain injunction of the constitution; but now that it was passed, what good came of it. It was abused, trampled under foot, and defied by the North; nine-tenths of the Northern people were opposed to it, and that it was rendered utterly ineffectual; that it was at the imminent risk of the lives of those who attempted to recover the fugitive slave under it, and violence had been committed in attempting to enforce it; that the people of the North were clamorous for its repeal, and a great number of petitions from various free States, numerous signed,

were presented to Congress at its last session, praying for its repeal. He cited as an evidence of the disposition of the refusal of the free States to sustain the late compromise, that the legislatures of several of the free States had been in session, since the passage of the compromise, and that they had not repealed the existing laws relating to the act of 1793, nor have they done anything to facilitate the operation of the compromise law. Col. Stewart appealed to those present to reflect upon our prospects under such a state of feeling at the North, and to make upon their minds as to what we ought to do at such a crisis.

Col. Stewart then referred to some of the statements made by Dick Stewart, and so completely exposed their utter fallacy, that we think the gallant Louisiana Colonel will be a little more cautious in his statements whenever he meets our Col. Stewart again.

THE LATE APPOINTMENTS.—The recent appointments of officers in New Mexico, will probably be the death-blow to all hope of the South, of acquiring a slave State in that region. Messrs. Clay and Webster both, declared in the U. S. Senate, that slavery did not and could not exist in New Mexico; but to put to rest all doubt upon that point, and at the same time, to carry out their cherished wish against the extension of slavery, Mr. Webster with the consent of the President, has not appointed a single slaveholder, not one who sympathizes with the South, to office, in this territory.

James S. Cathoun, who became largely insolvent in mercantile and cotton speculations, in Georgia, and was sent out to New Mexico, as an Indian Agent, some two years ago, is appointed Governor.

Hugh Smith, the notorious would-be delegate from New Mexico, who gave Mr. Webster a certificate against the institution of slavery existing in that country, is appointed Secretary.

Grafton Baker, of Mississippi, Horace Mower, of Michigan, and Jno. S. Watts, of Indiana, are appointed Judges.

It is a fact, that a majority of these Judges regard the *lex loci* as omnipotent—the Mexican law as conflicting with, and superior to the U. S. Constitution, in this territory. A negro carried there, then, would have the right to institute suit for his freedom, and these Judges would order his discharge from labor. Now, tell us, ye admirers of Millard Fillmore and Daniel Webster, it Giddings, Hale, or Seward, could have made appointments more satisfactory to the free soilers? People tell us here, they have no doubt that New Mexico will be a slave State; let them now give us the shadow of support for the assertion. Never, with such a court, will slavery exist in New Mexico.

In his speech at Mount Pleasant last Saturday, Col. Richard A. Stewart expressly asserted, that at least three of the Northern States, which had enacted laws prohibiting their civil officers and citizens, under heavy penalties, from aiding in the recovery of fugitive slaves, had repealed said laws. Being called on by one of the company to name one of those States, Col. Stewart stated, New Jersey. Now, from the best information we have been enabled to obtain on the subject, we are assured that the State of New Jersey never passed any such law, and, as a matter of course, she never could have repealed a law she had not passed. Indeed, we have never before heard, that any of the Northern States, which have enacted the class of laws above referred to, had repealed them.

BWARE OF ASSASSINS.—We find the following account of two of the most notorious villains that ever lived, in the files of the Republican for 1829. These desperadoes are yet at large, and their malignant tempers have not been in the least mellowed by time. They occasionally visit Woodville, and commit much noise and mischief. We learn that a few weeks ago, they made their descent upon this town, and after severely handling some of our citizens, who were unfortunately out at a late hour, spread tables upon the public square, and engaged largely in gambling. We advise the public to be on the look out for these villains, and if arrested to "jug 'em," at once.

"A couple of desperadoes are travelling the United States and are making dreadful havoc, in the lives and property of old and young. They have already slain more people, than were lost in the battles and perished in the prison ships, during the American war; at the same time, they have wasted more substance than would pay the whole national debt. Their strength is invincible. Their method of attack, is to strike people on the head, then instantly trip up their heels, pick their pockets and continue their blows on the head, until they have quite beat out the brains. Though they infect public houses chiefly, they are also found lurking about the closets of private houses, and in ambush at public gatherings. In some instances, whole families have fallen victims, nay, whole towns have been ruined by them. One poor man, heretofore, that had formerly been a thriving industrious mechanic, has very lately been murdered by them in a manner too horrible to relate; and there are several others in the vicinity, who have been daily attacked by them; robbed of their money, smitten to the brain and knocked down; and in all respects so violently handled, that an alarming stupor has succeeded, and they already brought to death's door. In a word, the country is in danger of a couple of outlandish miscreants, who mock at reason, trample on the precious rights of man, and bid defiance both to law and gospel.

The names of the two ruffians are—Whiskey and Brandy.

Chapin, the great negro thief, failed to appear in court, on the day of his trial; his bond is \$10,000.

TEXAS.

There seems to be no doubt that Texas will repudiate her revolutionary debt, that is, the bonds upon which she raised funds to prosecute her war of independence. The only reason she assigns for this, is that she realized but about 25 cents on the dollar, for these bonds. If the utter absurdity of this argument is not enough, the pride that should attach to the glorious struggle of her freedom, should be sufficient to induce Texas to pay this debt. We have as much respect for money-sharks as any one on earth; but they become a necessary evil on some occasions, and as they afford good, they should be rewarded. Texas had no other means to raise funds, than by the issuing of her bonds; the war would have ceased, and she fallen back into the hands of Mexico. If it was her interest to accept at that time 25 cents on the dollar, it should be her honor, or now, to pay 100 cents. During the revolutionary struggle with Great Britain, continental paper was far below par, yet when our freedom was achieved, the U. States promptly discharged principal and interest. Texas, we fear is disposed to be a little scaly. She submitted, without regard to her own honor, or the respect she owed her sister States, to a bribe of ten millions, for the surrender of a large portion of her territory—yes, she submitted unconditionally. Santa Anna, in his letter to Gen. Houston, acknowledging the independence of Texas, included as her bounds, the whole of the territory, she has ceded away, and the voice of the whole South would have aided her in maintaining her claim. But the Dollar has proved almighty; and Texas honor will soon be as much below par as her bonds. It was a duty she owed her sister States, under the circumstances, not to have sold one inch of her territory, without a clear and explicit agreement with the general government, that when it was admitted into the Union, it should come in as a slave State—precisely as it was, under the government of Texas. This would have been in perfect good faith with her neighboring States.

The South has already paid dearly for Texas. In the war of her revolution, our people gave men and money freely; when she was admitted, the South paid two-thirds of the expenses, and now, that position of her territory already bought by the South, has been again sold to the North, for 10 millions, we must pay 8 millions more, for the privilege of having a free State on our border. This is decidedly rich, and Texas is a sharp State. There is a grand system of swindling, being carried on by the North, and we regret to find Texas has either willingly or ignorantly been made a tool of in the transaction.

Col. R. A. Stewart stated on Saturday, in round terms, that the fugitive Shadrach had, on the demand of the United States been delivered to his master, by the authorities of Canada. There appears to be a matter of veracity between the Colonel and the Natchez Courier. The Courier was also printed on Saturday, and probably at the same time the Colonel was making his assertion, it was printing a direct contradiction. The Courier says Shadrach "has reached the Asylum of English ground," and thereupon proceeds to argue thus: "the river St. Lawrence is now the crossing point for fugitive slaves. Shall we do wisely in bringing it nearer to us, and making the Ohio the boundary river? Will slave property be more secure with Indiana, Ohio, etc., as the 'foreign Asylum,' rather than Canada?"

In almost every instance, where an arrest has been made of persons engaged in the late Boston riot, they have been admitted to bail with negroes as security. There is a lecture contained even in this, of the utmost import to the South. Mr. Fillmore's message, apologizing for the riot, also, presents evils. Notwithstanding he eulogizes the morals and virtues of the Bostonians, we find that the U. S. Attorney—a high officer appointed by the President—is also incalculated. Will he be removed?

CONSOLATORY.—Several gentlemen passing by a plantation, a few days since, where there was a negro man engaged in some menial labor, one of the party exclaimed, "Well, Peter, don't you wish you were white; you could preach or practice law, and be a gentleman." The "man of color," facetiously began a song, commencing with these not very metrical lines:

"Rear back, Davy—stand back, Dan;
I'd rather be a nigger than a poor white man."
The "white man" disappeared amidst the dust.

A friend asks, "when is a sheep not a sheep?" and answers, "when it is a little burred" (bird). Another asks, "when is a fish not a fish?" When it is a cat.

See the letter on the first page, in answer to Dr. Capers. It is a dignified and sensible article, and administers a just rebuke, as well as a perfect reply to the South Carolina Bishop. We are no advocate for ministers dabbling in politics; but if they will, we are willing to stand off and see a fair fight. Col. Dick Stewart says that a "politician cannot be an honest man." We dispute this in toto, so far as others are concerned, but the person has had considerable experience, and probably speaks from personal knowledge. We believe, however, that there is some difficulty in being a faithful minister and a ranting demagogue, at the same time. No disrespect to the Colonel.

Some early riser, says he discovered considerable frost yesterday morning. This will retard vegetation. A rain would be a blessing about this time.

B. F. Wade, (whig) has been elected Senator from Ohio.

The Union newspaper has been purchased by A. J. Donaldson.

TELEGRAPHED.

FOR THE WOODVILLE REPUBLICAN.

NEW ORLEANS, March 24, Monday Evening, 6 o'clock.

FIRE.

An extensive fire occurred last night. Several houses were consumed, among which was Ferguson's cotton press. Four hundred bales of cotton were destroyed.

CREVASSE.

The Gretney crevasse is unchecked. It is doing much damage. There is a great deficiency in hands and materials. The breach is one hundred yds.

ARCTIC.

The Arctic news is hourly expected. Not much business doing.

COTTON.

Cotton is firm. Middling goes freely at 11 cents; other quotations in proportion.

From the Natchez Courier of Saturday.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ASIA.

New York, March 14.

The steamer Asia arrived at New York to-day from Liverpool. She brings 87 passengers.

COTTON MARKET.

At Liverpool, the market had taken a firm stand against any further decline. Holders were keeping back their stocks for return of advanced prices, the latest advices from America giving confirmation of the previous estimates of a short crop. The mediated change in favor of sellers was in consequence of there being good demand both of the trade and of the speculators.

This increased activity was well responded to in Manchester.

Week closed with a quarter's advance in good ordinary to middling fair qualities of American; an eighth in other kinds of American Cotton. The market closed with an appearance of firmness and confidence.

Mobile is quoted at seven and five-eighths; Orleans at seven and three-quarters. The sales of the week amounted to 39,000 bales.

The following vessels had arrived at the ports mentioned from New Orleans: at Marseilles, the H. W. Moncure; at Havre, Geo. Evans, Holyoke, and Lemuel Dyer; at Liverpool, Chas. Hill; at Ghent, Dinah Theresa.

England remained tranquil. No Cabi et had as yet been formed. It was generally supposed that the Duke of Wellington would succeed Lord John Russell as Premier.

The Monitor contradicts the report that the President reviewed six hundred thousand troops on the Boulevards.

Gen. Durée has been gazetted for the London Embassy, and Carteyes for the United States.

The anniversary of the French Revolution of February was universally celebrated. The day passed off quietly.

It is rumored that Austria intends sending an expedition against Switzerland.

The news of an outbreak in Russia is contradicted.

Prussia has consented to the admission into the Germanic Confederation of all the Austrian provinces.

The Turkish troops have triumphed over the insurgents.

At New York yesterday, (the 15th) cotton closed duller. One thousand bales were sold of middling Orleans at twelve and a quarter. The sales of the week were sixteen thousand bales.

Breadstuffs were dull. Other articles unchanged.

The well known Edward Gill was arrested yesterday in Washington for killing Gilbert.

Thomas Corwin lacks eight votes of being elected U. S. Senator.

At New York to-day, cotton declined one fourth; other articles unchanged.

Snow fell to-day, at Baltimore to the depth of seven inches.

Benjamin Wade, Whig, was elected to the U. S. Senate, from Ohio on the 29th ballot.

Nearly all the recent appointments were confirmed by the Senate at their late extra session.

The celebrated Statue of the Greek Slave, by Powers, is on exhibition in Natchez.

The Mississippi is rising at the rate of 2 1/2 inches in twenty-four hours. It is now 1 foot 3 inches below the high water mark.

There is a hog on exhibition, raised in Noxbee County, in this State, which weighs 1400 pounds. It is a size larger than the circus pony on which Master Bart, performs so many feats.

It appears, by a statement in the New York Post, that only three fugitives have been recovered, under the late law.

The Southern Rights party of Hinds county are already in the field with their candidates. They have nominated Col. G. R. Fall for the Senate, and Messrs. Gillespie, Whitfield and Rossman for the House. For the Convention, E. C. Hooker, D. C. Glen, and George Poindexter.

Mississippi.—By the census, we perceive that Mississippi is entitled to a fifth representative in Congress. Unless an extra session of the Legislature is called, however, he cannot be elected, until 1853, as the State is divided into four Congressional districts.